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TheIntelligencer.

WHEELING, JULY 6, 1896.

Notice to Republican Clubs of W. Va.

It is important that you send the name
of your club, together with the number of
members and names of officers, to the
secretary of the State League, at Wheel-
ing, immediately.

By order of C. D. ELLIOTT, President

JOHN W. KINDELBERGER, Secretary.

(Republican papers please copy and
notice.)

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
GARRET A. HOBART,
of New Jersey.

FIVE POINTS ON MONEY.

First—That there is not a free coinage
country in the world to-day that is not on
a silver basis.

Second—That there is not a gold-stand-
ard country in the world to-day that does
not use silver as money along with gold.

Third—That there is not a silver-stand-
ard country in the world to-day that uses
any gold as money along with silver.

Fourth—That there is not a silver-stand-
ard country in the world to-day that has
more than one-third as much money in
circulation per capita as the United States
have and

Fifth—That there is not a silver-stand-
ard country in the world to-day where the
laboring man receives fair pay for his
day's work—John G. Carlisle, Secretary of
the Treasury.

The Democratic Nominee.

Until a week ago very little was said
about the possible Democratic nominee
for President. About all the prominent
free silver men in the party were sug-
gested and at least one not in the party
had some favorable mention. But there
was almost no interest in the ticket. The
platform was the thing and it is the
thing to-day, with the convention but
one day off.

The big men of the Democratic party
do not wish the nomination and not one
of them could get it. In the nature of
the case it is a struggle among the lit-
tle men for the distinction of leading
to defeat. It seems that Bland, of Mis-
souri, is in the lead, with Boies, of Iowa,
second, and Teller, of Colorado, who is
not a Democrat, next. Nobody else is
much talked of.

If the Democratic party as it is to ap-
pear at Chicago were sane, does any-
body suppose that Bland, Boies and
Teller would have this standing before a
Democratic national convention? It is
not the Democratic party that is
about to meet in Chicago, and it is not
just to say so. It is a gathering of rag-
tag and bob-tail which has seized the
Democratic organization to make it
serve the ends of the currency de-
basers.

There will be no Democratic national
convention this year. For true Demo-
crats in 1896 is an off-year.

Mr. Cleveland Again.

President Cleveland, in his letter read
at Tammany's Fourth of July celebra-
tion, gives the free silver element in his
party what he may intend as his parting
shot before the national convention. Here
is a pointed part of his letter:

The high and firm financial ground
which we have thus far been able to hold
should not be abandoned in the pursuit of
a policy, never attempted without national
injury, and whose bright promise of in-
dividual benefit it has never been ful-
filled.

If there is anything in present condi-
tions that impeaches experience and in-
dicates that we can safely change our
present high financial standard for the free,
unlimited and independent coinage of sil-
ver, this should be made plainly apparent
before such a radical departure finds a
place in party creed.

The tremendous consequences of a mis-
take in dealing with the financial ques-
tion now pressed upon us Democrats
should constantly make us thoughtful and
sollicitous.

The monetary policy "never attempted
without national injury" is to be at-
tempted now if the men who have cap-
tured the Democratic organization have
their way. The lessons of experience
are nothing to them—they will give the
country a new experience. The maxims
of sound finance do not bother them—
they will formulate other maxims. "The
tremendous consequences of making a
mistake in dealing with the financial
question" do not appal them—they can
fiddle and watch the fire.

President Cleveland's words of warn-
ing will probably fall on deaf ears, but
they do him credit, nevertheless.

A Half-Year's Business Failures.

Bradstreet's statement of the business
failures of this country for the half-year
just closed is very interesting. The
number is large, 7,662, by far the largest
on record, but this is not the most sug-
gestive feature.

In times of panic and of conditions
bordering on panic there is a larger pro-
portion of assets to liabilities than in
normal times. This is because concerns
not really unound are forced to the wall
in times of panic or of semi-panic. We
are passing through times resembling
very closely times of panic, and the pro-
portion of assets to liabilities shows it.
Men who watch the conditions know well
that at the great trading centres panic
has been feared and there has been a
reefing of sails.

Industrial conditions are not satis-
factory, the treasury department is

bothered to sustain itself in the face of
short revenues and gold shipments, the
country is buying more abroad than it
should buy, and a great party is about
to declare itself in favor of an assault
on the monetary standard. All this is
reflected in the state of trade for the
past six months and in the barometric
trade statement made by Bradstreet's,
a careful and accurate observer of
events in its special field.

The country needs to be assured that
its throat is not to be cut, and then it
will get down to sounder business.

The Germans in the Present Campaign.

There is no citizen of the United
States, native or adopted, who is so
thoroughly conservative in matters of
finance as the German. Neither in his
own country nor in this has he ever be-
lieved in or countenanced shams in
money. Whatever he builds, be it a
structure, a machine or a system of
finance, he wants it to be sound and
strong.

The German never yet was known to
call the half of anything the whole of it.
He never expects to receive or pay out
a half dollar for a whole dollar. He
expects to be paid in good money for his
work and for whatever he has to sell,
and has no use for a dollar that is not
intrinsically worth a hundred cents.
Hence we see in those two strong Ger-
man and Scandinavian states, Wiscon-
sin and Minnesota, that the Democracy,
representing these two controlling ele-
ments among the farmers, spoke out
clear and strong for sound money as
against bogus dollars when they were
sending delegates to Chicago.

We call to mind the fact that it was
the German element in Ohio in 1855-'56
that came into the great contest be-
tween the greenback craze and the
movement for specie resumption, like
Blugher's column at Waterloo, and
saved the fortunes of the day, and we
see every indication that as they fought
for sound money in 1856 so will they fight
for it in 1896.

In New York is the German-American
Sound Money League, at the head of
which stands such well known conser-
vatives as the editor of the Staats-Zei-
tung, a Democrat, and Carl Schurz, an
Independent in politics, saying nothing
of other names as those of Gustav
Schwab, Henry Helde and William
Steinway.

These representative German-Ameri-
cans have issued a circular which they
are sending broadcast over the land,
and which sums up most effectively the
points that are in issue in this great
contest. It sets forth the following facts
as worthy of special consideration:

First—That of the 61 German-Ameri-
can newspapers in this country which dis-
cuss politics, 49 are in favor of the present
gold standard, 35 are for bimetalism or
free coinage of silver, and 4 are doubtful.

Second—That 90 per cent of the Ger-
man-American voters are in favor of the main-
tenance of the present gold standard, and
will support only that party which in its
platform declares itself unequivocally in
favor of that standard; that they will not
vote for a presidential candidate who, by
his letter of acceptance, does not pledge
himself to stand by that declaration.

Third—That the party which in its platform
and through its candidate for President
will declare emphatically for the main-
tenance of the gold standard will command
almost the entire German vote, regard-
less of party affiliations.

Fourth—That the German-American Sound Money
League recognizes the following facts as
established by history, experience and re-
liance:

1. That commerce and industry require
one standard of exchange.

2. That the government stamp upon coin
or paper does not impart any intrinsic
value to them, but converts them merely
into instruments of convenience.

3. That the value of money consists in
its purchasing power.

4. That the issue by the government of
money in the markets of the world is
not accepted for its face value is a
robbery committed by the government
against everybody who is forced to accept
its issue in payment of debts.

5. That the prevailing low prices of com-
modities are not due to the demonetization
of silver, but to inventions and improved
processes, which have cheapened and
increased production in all branches of
agriculture and industry, silver mining
not excepted.

6. That gold has not appreciated, but
has depreciated steadily.

7. That free coinage of silver would
increase the value of silver, because the
greater demand for it will continue and
production in all branches of the
country will be increased.

8. That the ruinous consequences of free
coinage would fall most disastrously upon
the workmen and the farmers, whose
incomes would be reduced by the deval-
uation of the dollar.

9. That the free coinage of silver would
cause a business panic in this country
more disastrous in its consequences than
any the world has ever seen before.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"FAIR PLAY IN POLITICS."

Mr. Brady Takes Issue with the Intelli-
gencer on the State Senatorship Ques-
tion.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR:—It may be "fair play in politics"
to write half truths for the public and
conceal material facts so as to deceive
the public; that is it may be so consid-
ered by machine party men, but I do
not think the fair-minded people of this
district will endorse such a course.

So far as I know, I am "one of the
persons" to whom it has occurred that
it is not good politics to nominate for
state senator Rev. A. W. Robertson,
of Hancock county, and for that reason I
have been told that even if my district
should select me for a senatorial con-
ference I will not be permitted to go to
the convention.

It is not true that I attempted in any
way to select a candidate from Han-
cock county nor had I any thing to do
with the matter, but after the selection
of Mr. Robertson, I expressed myself
as opposed to his nomination for the
reason that he is a newcomer in the
state, does not know our people and is
not acquainted with the interests of
Ohio county, which county is fully
three-fourths of the First senatorial dis-
trict and surely should have some voice
in selecting the candidate who is to
look after her interests.

I also said openly that I was favor-
able to the nomination of Mr. H. C.
Hervey, of Brooke county, because he
is an eminently fit man to represent the
entire district, and further for the reason
that he was elected in 1892 and
counted out by a partisan board in Ohio
county.

The Intelligencer says he "had not
voice enough to select him," but the
editor's memory is short and he should
have consulted the files of the Intelli-
gencer for the facts. The editor of the
Intelligencer has not been here long
enough to know it, but it is a fact that
only one Republican state senator nomi-
nated by Hancock county has been
elected since 1865 and generally because
the selection made by that county has
not been satisfactory to the Republi-
cans of the district, which is a further
reason why Ohio county should help to
select the nominee.

Until last Monday night I had no other
reasons for opposing Rev. Robertson
than those given above and I went to
the Triadelphia district suggestion
meeting expecting to be a candidate
for delegate to the state convention at
Parkersburg and not to the county
convention. Before the meeting Mr. C.
H. Hart asked me to have a full, frank
conference with him, in the course of
which Mr. Hart declared he would be
the next United States senator from
West Virginia and that he "would not
permit" anything to be "set up" against
his interests.

I mentioned various leaders in the
party who might aspire to that hono-
rable position, but was assured by Mr.
Hart that they were "not in it"; that
he had Ohio county and this section
and would be the next senator.

I then concluded that it was my duty
to run for delegate to the county con-
vention and see if I could not be a sen-
atorial conferee and told Mr. Hart of my
intention.

I also told him that I did not know
who Mr. Hervey's choice would be for
senator and never had known nor do I
know now, the matter never having
been mentioned between us, but feeling
that he is worthy of that position him-
self, I would be entirely willing to trust
him to vote for the best man when the
time comes.

I also told Mr. Hart that I would not
be a party to "over-riding the will of
Hancock county," but that if the dele-
gates from Hancock county would not
agree as a matter of justice to nomi-
nate Mr. Hervey, then I would ask
them to give a list of names for Ohio
county to select from or have them se-
lect from a list to be furnished by Ohio
county. We have all seen the effect of
the machine in politics in the disat-
tention over the recent primary elec-
tion, which may have been "fair play
in politics," but was not fair to many
of the candidates.

If the people of Ohio county should
select senatorial conferees who will be
for Rev. Robertson, or rather for Mr.
Hart, I will freely confess that I am
not acquainted with the sentiment of
the people. JOSEPH C. BRADY.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 3.

Mr. Brady was not mentioned in the
article to which he refers. There is a
movement of the kind described, and
Mr. Brady seems to desire to be recog-
nized as its leader. It is not apparent
how anybody elected as a conferee can
be kept out of the senatorial conferees.
Mr. Brady's peculiar ideas of politics
may have suggested to him how this
could be accomplished. The thought
may have come to him about the time
he was discovering that it was his duty
to help Hancock county to make its se-
lection or, that failing, to find a nomi-
nee elsewhere.

It is interesting in this connection to
know that Mr. S. G. Smith, of Ohio
county, who acted with Mr. Brady in
opposing Mr. Elkins, and who con-
tinues to act with him, tried to secure
for his brother, Mr. Frank Smith, of
Hancock county, the support of that
county for state senator. It was after it
appeared that Mr. Smith had not one
of the Hancock county conferees that
the idea was conceived that the nomi-
nation should go again to Brooke
county.

Mr. Brady's ideas of public duty have
before now led him to antagonize the
people who had trusted him. Until he
was elected to the house of delegates,
in 1884, there was no reason to suppose
that he was against Mr. Elkins for United
States senator and there was every
reason to suppose that he was for Mr.
Elkins. If he had declared himself be-
fore the nomination he could not have
been nominated. He took the nomi-
nation in the only way he could have got
it, under cover, and as soon as he was
elected began to do all he could to de-
feat Mr. Elkins and the will of the Re-
publicans of Ohio county and of West
Virginia.

Mr. Brady cannot oppose Mr. Robert-
son more vigorously than the Mr. El-
kins. If he knew anything of the senti-
ment of the Republicans of Ohio county
he knew that sentiment to be over-
whelmingly for Mr. Elkins, but this did
not keep him from making savage op-
position to the election of Mr. Elkins.
Recently Mr. Brady, backed by the few
Reed men in the county on the ground
that he was a Reed man, desired to go
to the St. Louis convention as a dele-
gate from this strong McKinley con-
stituency.

It is therefore not a violent presump-
tion that Mr. Brady may not be "ac-
quainted with the sentiment of the peo-
ple;" or that if acquainted with it he
is always ready to disregard it when
the sentiment of the people stands in
the way of his own desire. Whether he
would do any better for the party now
in the matter of the public sentiment,
may be judged by his course in the
past.

Mr. Brady's reference to the recent
Republican primaries in Ohio county
may be intended to help his party to
elect its ticket, and this may be his
way of supporting a ticket. When he
says that the primary election "was not
fair to many of the candidates," he

opens himself to the suspicion of trying
to stir up dissension, which is not the
best way to contribute to party success.

Mr. Brady's public use of part of a pri-
vate conversation may be regarded as a
matter of taste. His abuse of the
opportunity to use in a garbled form
so much of a private conversation as he
thinks may serve his purpose, strikes
deeper than any matter of taste.

Mr. Brady does not seem to take kindly
to new-comers in this state. If the
new-comers in the Republican party in
West Virginia were thrown out of it
the organization would suffer seriously
in numbers, intelligence and party ser-
vice.

Finally, if Mr. Brady and those who
are acting with him were in the habit
of exhorting themselves as much for
Republican success as they do against
Republicans who strive for party suc-
cess, the results would be as much
better as their efforts might make them.

WEST VIRGINIA AT CHICAGO.

St. Clair's Arrival—Is for Stevenson—A
Familiar Face Missed.

Chicago News: General J. W. St.
Clair, of World's Fair fame, came in
to-day with the West Virginia delega-
tion. He is a delegate-at-large and a
Stevenson man.

The West Virginia delegation is for
free silver. The state headquarters at
the Palmer, next door to the sound
money bureau, is profusely decorated with
flags and there is an imposing oil pic-
ture of a Midway dancer out of deference
to General St. Clair. But there is a
"one face missing," that is quickly re-
marked by every visitor. Postmaster-
General Wilson, who four years ago
made the great hit of the Chicago con-
vention as permanent chairman and
who formulated the party's tariff de-
mands in the unfortunate law that
bears his name, is not in evidence on
the walls and his memory is embalmed
in silence. As a tariff reformer he filled
the expectations of West Virginia Demo-
crats, but as a loyal gold man and a
Cleveland cabinet officer he occupies
no space in the calculations of the West
Virginia delegation, who are solidly for
free silver. The West Virginia head-
quarters are in charge of Doorkeeper
Keller, of the United States senate.

Where Our Governor Stands.

Pittsburgh Dispatch Chicago special:
Whitney had a short conference with
some of the sound money men, later
disappearing in the direction of Sen-
ator Hill's room, accompanied by Gov-
ernor MacCorkle, of West Virginia. The
pair were in earnest conversation, but
the free silver sentiment is so strong in
West Virginia that MacCorkle would
not dare to ignore it.

The governor denies that he is a can-
didate for vice President. The West Vir-
ginia delegation is not pushing him,
but Mr. Keller said the party could pick
up a worse man for second place than
MacCorkle. He stated that the West
Virginia delegates would vote for him
if he would run.

Nicholas County Convention.

Special Correspondence.

NICHOLAS C. H. July 2.—The Re-
publicans met in mass convention on
last Thursday and nominated and en-
dorsed the following county ticket:

House of delegates, W. C. Reddy;
sheriff, G. H. Alderson; prosecuting at-
torney, J. E. Grose; clerk of circuit
court, A. W. Rader; clerk of county
court, J. H. Hanna; commissioner county
court, J. G. Malcom; assessor, W. A.
Halsted; surveyor, A. J. Legg. This is
a strong ticket and will win at the No-
vember election. The Republicans and
Prohibitionists fused on the county
ticket, which insures its election.

Nicholas is in to stay, and will roll up
a majority for McKinley, Atkinson and
the G. O. P. Hon. C. D. Elliott was pres-
ent and rendered valuable service.
"Charley" is a hustler in any place you
put him.

Clay County Republicans.

Special Correspondence.

CLAY C. H. July 1.—The Republi-
cans of Clay county have nominated the
following ticket: Sheriff, L. J. Reed;
prosecuting attorney, T. O. Horan; cir-
cuit clerk, C. E. Mullins; county clerk,
B. D. Lewis; county commissioner, J. M.
Moore; assessor, H. H. King; surveyor,
D. F. C. Schoonover.

To a Modern Maid.

Memphis Semitar.
Oh, give me not the "marble heart,"
Nor yet the "icy milt,"
Nor treat me to the "frigid fist,"
Nor answer me with "nil."

Don't make me "stand upon my head,"
Nor "crow me in the air,"
Nor "pass me up," nor "turn me down,"
Nor give the "glassy stare."

But if you must reject my suit,
Why, please to let me know
The sorrow of my lonely fate
By simply saying "No."

If Remote from Medical Help.

Doubly essential is it that you should be
provided with some reliable family medi-
cine. Haecker's Stomach Bitters is the
best of its class, remedying thoroughly
all it does such common ailments as indiges-
tion, constipation and biliousness, and
affording relief and speedy help in malarial
fever, rheumatism and inactivity of the
kidneys.

Hollins Institute, Va.

Ever since it first greeted the educa-
tional world, this famous old